

TO LIMIT UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR ETHIOPIA AND
ERITREA IF THOSE COUNTRIES ARE NOT IN COMPLIANCE
WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENTS EN-
TERED INTO BY THE TWO COUNTRIES TO END HOSTILITIES
AND PROVIDE FOR A DEMARCATION OF THE BORDER
BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARKUP
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 2760

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ERITREA IF THOSE COUNTRIES ARE NOT IN COMPLIANCE
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ENTERED INTO BY THE TWO COUNTRIES TO END HOS-
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OTHER PURPOSES**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2003

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 1:35 p.m. in Room 2200, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Royce (Chairman of the Subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. ROYCE. Pursuant to notice, I would like to call up H.R. 2760, Resolution of the Ethiopia-Eritrea Border Dispute Act of 2003 for purposes of mark-up.

Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

[H.R. 2760 follows:]

108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2760

To limit United States assistance for Ethiopia and Eritrea if those countries are not in compliance with the terms and conditions of agreements entered into by the two countries to end hostilities and provide for a demarcation of the border between the two countries, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 2003

Mr. LANTOS (for himself and Mr. PAYNE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To limit United States assistance for Ethiopia and Eritrea if those countries are not in compliance with the terms and conditions of agreements entered into by the two countries to end hostilities and provide for a demarcation of the border between the two countries, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Resolution of the
5 Ethiopia–Eritrea Border Dispute Act of 2003”.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) ALGIERS AGREEMENTS.—The term “Algiers
4 Agreements” means the Cessation of Hostilities
5 Agreement and the Comprehensive Peace Agree-
6 ment.

7 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
8 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
9 mittees” means the Committee on International Re-
10 lations of the House of Representatives and the
11 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

12 (3) CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AGREEMENT.—
13 The term “Cessation of Hostilities Agreement”
14 means the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities
15 signed on June 18, 2000, in Algiers, Algeria, by the
16 Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eri-
17 trea that established a temporary demilitarized secu-
18 rity zone within Eritrea to be enforced by the United
19 Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Ethiopia and Eri-
20 trea (UNMEE).

21 (4) COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT.—The
22 term “Comprehensive Peace Agreement” means the
23 agreement signed on December 12, 2000, in Algiers,
24 Algeria, by the Government of Ethiopia and the
25 Government of Eritrea, under the auspices of the
26 Organization of African Unity (OAU), that provided

1 for an end to military hostilities between the two
2 countries, assurances by the countries to refrain
3 from the threat or use of force against each other,
4 and established a neutral Boundary Commission to
5 delimit and demarcate the border between the two
6 countries.

7 (5) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—The term “eco-
8 nomic assistance” means—

9 (A) assistance under chapter 1 of part I of
10 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to
11 development assistance); and

12 (B) assistance under chapter 4 of part II
13 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating
14 to economic support fund assistance).

15 (6) MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANS-
16 FERS.—The term “military assistance and arms
17 transfers” means—

18 (A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II
19 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating
20 to military assistance), including the transfer of
21 excess defense articles under section 516 of that
22 Act;

23 (B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II
24 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating
25 to international military education and training

1 or “IMET”), including military education and
2 training for civilian personnel under section 541
3 of that Act (commonly referred to as “Ex-
4 panded IMET”); and

5 (C) assistance under the “Foreign Military
6 Financing” Program under section 23 of the
7 Arms Export Control Act and the transfer of
8 defense articles, defense services, design and
9 construction services, or any other defense-re-
10 lated training under that Act.

11 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

12 Congress makes the following findings:

13 (1) On May 6, 1998, a conflict erupted between
14 Ethiopia and Eritrea, two of the world’s poorest
15 countries.

16 (2) The two-year war claimed 100,000 lives,
17 displaced more than 1,000,000 people, cost Ethiopia
18 more than \$2,900,000,000, and caused a 62 percent
19 decline in food production in Eritrea.

20 (3) Millions of dollars were diverted from much
21 needed development projects into military activities
22 and weapons procurements at a time when severe
23 drought threatened a famine in both Ethiopia and
24 Eritrea, as bad as the famine in 1984 in those coun-
25 tries, putting more than 13,000,000 lives at risk.

1 (4) On June 18, 2000, Prime Minister Meles
2 Zenawi of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethi-
3 opia and President Issaias Afewerki of the State of
4 Eritrea signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agree-
5 ment in Algiers, Algeria. On December 12, 2000,
6 the two countries also signed the Comprehensive
7 Peace Agreement in Algiers under the auspices of
8 the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and in the
9 presence of United Nations Secretary General Kofi
10 Annan and President Abdel-Aziz Boutheflika of Al-
11 geria.

12 (5) Article 4.2 of the Comprehensive Peace
13 Agreement states the following: “The parties agree
14 that a neutral Boundary Commission composed of
15 five members shall be established with a mandate to
16 delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border [be-
17 tween the two countries] based on pertinent colonial
18 treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and applicable inter-
19 national law.”.

20 (6) Article 4.15 of the Comprehensive Peace
21 Agreement states the following: “The parties agree
22 that the delimitation and demarcation determina-
23 tions of the Commission shall be final and binding.
24 Each party shall respect the border so determined,

1 as well as territorial integrity and sovereignty of the
2 other party.”.

3 (7)(A) The President of the United Nations Se-
4 curity Council, on behalf of the Security Council,
5 confirmed the Security Council’s endorsement of the
6 terms and conditions of the Algiers Agreements,
7 with special reference to the neutral Boundary Com-
8 mission described in Article 4.2 of the Comprehen-
9 sive Peace Agreement and its mandate.

10 (B) In addition, the Security Council reaffirmed
11 its support for the Algiers Agreements in United
12 Nations Security Council Resolution 1308 (July 17,
13 2000), 1312 (July 31, 2000), 1320 (September 15,
14 2000), 1344 (March 15, 2001), 1369 (September
15 14, 2001), 1398 (March 15, 2002), 1430 (August
16 14, 2002), 1434 (September 6, 2002), and 1466
17 (March 14, 2003).

18 (8) On April 13, 2002, the neutral Boundary
19 Commission announced its “Delimitation Decision”,
20 reiterating that both parties had agreed that it
21 would be “final and binding”.

22 (9) Following the decision of the Boundary
23 Commission that the heavily disputed town of
24 Badme would be zoned to the Eritrean side of the
25 new border, Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin of

1 Ethiopia announced on April 15, 2003, that “[n]o-
2 one expects the [G]overnment of Ethiopia to accept
3 these mistakes committed by the Commission”. Fur-
4 ther, the Ethiopian Ministry of Information released
5 a statement accusing the Boundary Commission of
6 an “unfair tendency” in implementing the border
7 ruling and “misinterpreting” the Algiers Agree-
8 ments.

9 (10) In his March 6, 2003, “Progress Report”
10 to the United Nations Security Council, Secretary
11 General Kofi Annan reported that Prime Minister
12 Zenawi of Ethiopia had expressed to his Special
13 Representative, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, that “if
14 its concerns were not adequately addressed Ethiopia
15 might eventually reject the demarcation-related deci-
16 sions of the Commission”.

17 (11) The independent Boundary Commission
18 has investigated, reviewed, and rejected Ethiopia’s
19 claims with respect to the village of Badme, and in
20 a report issued on March 21, 2003, stated that,
21 based on the boundary line from the 1902 treaty be-
22 tween the two countries that was used as the ref-
23 erence under the terms of the Algiers Agreements,
24 the evidence submitted by the Government of Ethi-
25 opia to support its claim was “inadequate and incon-

1 sistent” and the Commission “cannot allow one
2 party to claim a territorial right, to insist on adjust-
3 ments of parts of the boundary which that party
4 finds disadvantageous”.

5 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that both Ethiopia and
7 Eritrea should take all appropriate actions to implement
8 the Algiers Agreements, including by accepting the “De-
9 limitation Decision” issued by the neutral Boundary Com-
10 mission on April 13, 2002, with respect to the boundary
11 between the two countries.

12 **SEC. 5. DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.**

13 Congress makes the following declarations:

14 (1) Congress expresses its support for the
15 Boundary Commission established by the Com-
16 prehensive Peace Agreement and calls on the inter-
17 national community to continue to support the
18 United Nations trust fund established to facilitate
19 the process of demarcation between Ethiopia and
20 Eritrea and the economic and social transition of af-
21 fected communities to new borders determined by
22 the Commission.

23 (2) Congress further declares that it shall be
24 the policy of the United States to limit United
25 States assistance for Ethiopia or Eritrea if either

1 such country is not in compliance with, or is not
2 taking significant steps to comply with, the terms
3 and conditions of the Algiers Agreements.

4 (3) Congress strongly condemns recent state-
5 ments by senior Ethiopian officials criticizing the
6 Boundary Commission's decision and calls on the
7 Government of Ethiopia to immediately end its in-
8 transigence and fully cooperate with the Commis-
9 sion.

10 **SEC. 6. LIMITATIONS ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.**

11 (a) **LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.**—Eco-
12 nomic assistance may only be provided for Ethiopia or Eri-
13 trea for any period of time for which the President deter-
14 mines that Ethiopia or Eritrea (as the case may be) is
15 in compliance with, or is taking significant steps to comply
16 with, the terms and conditions of the Algiers Agreements.

17 (b) **LIMITATION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND**
18 **ARMS TRANSFERS.**—Military assistance and arms trans-
19 fers may only be provided for Ethiopia or Eritrea for any
20 period of time for which the President determines that
21 Ethiopia or Eritrea (as the case may be) is in compliance
22 with, or is taking significant steps to comply with, the
23 terms and conditions of the Algiers Agreements.

24 (c) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The limitation on assistance
25 under subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply with respect

1 to humanitarian assistance (such as food or medical as-
2 sistance), peacekeeping assistance, counterterrorism ini-
3 tiatives, assistance to protect or promote human rights,
4 and assistance to prevent, treat, and control HIV/AIDS.

5 (d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
6 tion of subsection (a) or (b) with respect to Ethiopia or
7 Eritrea if the President determines that it is in the na-
8 tional security interests of the United States to do so.

9 **SEC. 7. REPORT.**

10 Until the date on which the border demarcation be-
11 tween Ethiopia and Eritrea is finalized, the President
12 shall prepare and transmit on a regular basis to the appro-
13 priate congressional committees a report that contains a
14 description of progress being made toward such demarca-
15 tion, including the extent to which Ethiopia and Eritrea
16 are in compliance with, or are taking significant steps to
17 comply with, the terms and conditions of the Algiers
18 Agreements.

○

Mr. ROYCE. I would like to make an opening statement.

Tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea unfortunately are rising. Most immediately, the international effort to demarcate their common border has been jeopardized by what almost everyone recognizes to be Ethiopian intransigence.

The Ethiopian government has essentially rejected the work of the Boundary Commission that was established by the Algiers Agreement in 2000, following 2 years of bloody fighting that cost an estimated 100,000 Ethiopian and Eritrean lives and cost \$2 billion.

Indeed, the U.N. Security Council has written the Ethiopian government conveying their deep regret at the intention of the government of Ethiopia not to accept the entirety of the delimitation and demarcation decision as decided by the Boundary Commission.

The commission's work, the parties agreed at Algiers, was to be final and was to be binding. H.R. 2760 creates an incentive for both parties to abide by the decision of the commission. It suspends U.S. economic assistance to either of these countries if they fail in this. What it does not do, and I want to be very clear about this, what it does not do is suspend food or medical assistance, or peacekeeping funding, or counterterrorism initiatives, or human rights, or HIV/AIDS assistance. The U.S. has been, and will continue to be, generous in these areas.

I want to be clear also that the legislation is not anti-Ethiopia and it is not pro-Eritrea. I have been a critic of the human rights abuses of both nations. The Ethiopian and Eritrean people deserve far better governance than they are getting. Of particular concern is the arrest and detention, without charges for more than a year, of two Eritrean employees of the U.S. Embassy. This legislation, frankly, is crafted to be pro-Boundary Commission, pro-rule of law and ultimately, I believe, it is pro-peace.

Demarcation, I recognize, is difficult. It always is. In this case, blood has been spilt and feelings are raw, yet the Ethiopian leadership is doing nothing to prepare Ethiopians to accept the commission's decision. Instead, it is whipping up anti-commission sentiment, manipulating nationalism for its own gain and, I believe, playing with fire.

A recent report finds that over 17 million Ethiopians may need emergency food aid by 2007. That is one-quarter of the population. Faced with this looming food crisis and all the other challenges in Ethiopia, I can only view the status of a very small amount of disputed territory as very, very inconsequential to the mass of Ethiopians struggling to survive, unless, of course, the leadership has them believe otherwise.

Both the Ethiopian and Eritrean leadership suffer from a zero-sum game mentality. Nothing in their minds is mutually beneficial. This is where the international community can effectively step in. Aid efforts to build links between Ethiopians and Eritreans who have so much in common are important, but the Boundary Commission is central to the international community's involvement in the difficult relationship between these two countries.

The commission represents the rule of law, which must be backed if this and Africa's so many other conflicts are to be resolved. A successful demarcation does not guarantee peace, but it

is central if peace is to have a chance. The commission's work must be vigorously backed, which is what this legislation does.

I will now go to Don Payne, our Ranking Member, for his opening statement.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for scheduling this very important mark-up.

As you are aware and as you have indicated in your remarks, the senseless Ethiopian and Eritrean war from 1998 to 2000 killed over 100,000 people, displaced hundreds of thousands of civilians, destroyed countless homes, wasted hundreds of millions of dollars of meager resources and, once again, plunged the war-prone Horn of Africa region into the familiar scene of instability and chaos.

There are no angels in this conflict. Both sides are to blame and should be accountable for the unnecessary loss of life. So many young people and innocent civilians died because of the arrogance and intransigence of these governments.

Mr. Chairman, in December of 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace agreement and began its implementation with the help of the OAU and the United Nations. Ethiopian troops withdrew from Eritrea while the Eritreans redeployed their troops further away from the disputed borders, as called for in the peace agreement.

The United Nations Security Council authorized 4300 peacekeeping troops from over 40 countries to the United Nations' mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Meanwhile, in April of 2002, the independent Boundary Commission in the Hague issued its ruling on the disputed border as called for in the December peace agreement. Both sides initially accepted the Border Commission's decision, although Ethiopia now rejects the commission's decision on Badme, the town that triggered the conflict in the first place.

Both Ethiopia and Eritrea were given the opportunity to submit their reservations on the commission's decision. After careful review, the commission replied in writing to both governments, but Ethiopian authorities continue to obstruct, delay, and frustrate implementation of the Border Commission's decision.

Mr. Chairman, this kind of behavior is unacceptable and could once again plunge these countries into a bloody conflict.

These are the facts, Mr. Chairman. Both Ethiopia and Eritrea agreed in 2000 in Algiers to set up a special Boundary Commission whose decision will be final and binding. The parties themselves appointed members of the Boundary Commission. Article IV of the Algiers Agreement clearly states the parties agree to cooperate with the commission, its experts, and other staff in all respects during the process of delimitation and demarcation, including the facilitation of access to territory they contort. The Algiers Agreement is also clear that the agreement stands unless both parties agree to open up the decision of the commission.

The United Nations Security Council, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the African Union have also said the commission's decision must be implemented without delay.

H.R. 2760 simply states that both parties should facilitate the work of the commission and allow demarcation of the borders consistent with the commission's determinations without delay. This resolution does not take sides, as our Chairman very clearly indicated. It calls on both parties to cooperate or face consequences for

their action. Ethiopia and Eritrea can ill afford to go to war, especially in light of the enormous humanitarian crises in both countries.

The international community cannot be expected to keep funding a peacekeeping force indefinitely or allow innocent people to die unnecessarily. The message is clear: implement the decision of the commission and begin to rebuild your community and countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Any other opening statements that Members would like to make at this time?

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. We will then go to amendments.

I would like to recognize myself for the purpose of offering an amendment. I have an amendment at the desk that all the members have in their folders which, without objection, will be considered as read.

[The amendment of Mr. Royce follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2760
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Page 6, lines 12 and 13, strike “1308 (July 17, 2000),”.

Page 7, line 14, strike “adequately” and insert “properly”.

Mr. ROYCE. I am going to recognize myself now to explain this amendment.

The amendment is technical in nature, it simply corrects a misreference and a misquote in the original text.

Is there any discussion of the amendment?

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. If not, the question occurs on the amendment. All in favor, say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. ROYCE. All opposed, nay.

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. That amendment passes.

I have a second amendment at the desk, which, again, all members have in their folders and, without objection, that amendment will be considered as read.

[The amendment of Mr. Royce follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2760
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Page 7, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 8, line 4, and insert the following:

1 (11) On September 19, 2003, Prime Minister
2 Zenawi wrote to United Nations Secretary General
3 Kofi Annan and stated: “As the Commission’s deci-
4 sions could inevitably lead the two countries into an-
5 other round of fratricidal war, the Security Council
6 has an obligation, arising out of the UN Charter, to
7 avert such a threat to regional peace and stability.”.

8 (12) On October 3, 2003, the United Nations
9 Security Council wrote to Prime Minister Zenawi
10 and stated: “The members of the Security Council
11 therefore wish to convey to you their deep regret at
12 the intention of the government of Ethiopia not to
13 accept the entirety of the delimitation and demarca-
14 tion decision as decided by the boundary commis-
15 sion. They note in particular, that Ethiopia has com-
16 mitted itself under the Algiers Agreements to accept
17 the boundary decision as final and binding.”.

Mr. ROYCE. I will recognize myself for a moment to explain the amendment.

This second amendment does two things. It strikes a finding, substituting it with a reference to recent correspondence between the Ethiopian president and the Security Council. This, I believe, is a helpful update reflecting key developments since the legislation was first introduced.

This amendment also gives specifics to the reporting requirement, asking for a report on the key issues of each country's cooperation with the Boundary Commission every 6 months, instead of on a regular basis, as is currently written into the measure.

Is there any discussion on this amendment?

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. If not, the question occurs on the amendment. All in favor, say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. ROYCE. All opposed, nay.

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. That amendment is adopted.

Are there any other members?

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, yes.

Mr. ROYCE. Ms. Lee?

Ms. LEE. I have an amendment at the desk.

[The amendment of Ms. Lee follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2760**OFFERED BY MS. LEE**

Page 10, after line 8, insert the following:

1 **SEC. 7. INTEGRATION AND BORDER DEVELOPMENT INITIA-**
2 **TIVE.**

3 (a) ASSISTANCE.—After the date on which the border
4 demarcation between Ethiopia and Eritrea is finalized
5 (consistent with the decision of the Eritrea–Ethiopia
6 Boundary Commission), the President shall establish and
7 carry out an initiative in conjunction with the Govern-
8 ments of Ethiopia and Eritrea under which assistance is
9 provided to reduce the adverse humanitarian impacts on
10 the populations of the border region, prevent conflict
11 which might result from the demarcation process, and fur-
12 ther social and economic development projects that are
13 identified and evaluated by local authorities to establish
14 sustainable integration, development, and trade at the bor-
15 der region.

16 (b) PROJECT EXAMPLES.—Examples of development
17 projects referred to in subsection (a) are—

18 (1) startup initiatives, including farming
19 projects, to promote community economic develop-
20 ment and the free flow of trade across the border be-
21 tween the two countries;

1 (2) generous compensation packages for fami-
2 lies displaced by the border demarcation and support
3 for relocation;

4 (3) effective mechanisms for managing move-
5 ment of persons across the border between the two
6 countries;

7 (4) an increase in the supply of basic services
8 in the border region, including water, sanitation,
9 housing, health care, and education; and

10 (5) support for local efforts to reinforce peace
11 and reconciliation in the border region.

Page 10, line 9, redesignate section 7 as section 8.

Mr. ROYCE. The clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. GALVIN. Amendment offered by Ms. Lee. Page 10, after line 8, insert the following.

Mr. ROYCE. Without objection, that amendment is considered as read.

The gentle lady is recognized for the purpose of offering her amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, today, as we discuss the Ethiopian and Eritrean border, of course, I am also deeply saddened by the hostility, bitterness, and loss of life that this border conflict has inflicted on all parties.

We have an opportunity, I think, and an obligation to really make life better for all Ethiopians and Eritreans and I think that this amendment will do that.

What this amendment will do is create a border initiative to deliver needed humanitarian development assistance to the border region. It will provide a package for relocation of families who have been displaced by the demarcation and, finally, a truth and reconciliation process.

It also engages the business community to come back to the border and contribute to the economic development dialogue which will have to occur in both countries in order to overcome the stagnant economy and end the famine afflicting each country.

I had the opportunity to visit Ethiopia on a CODEL very recently and must say that the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Ethiopia and many of the development issues that we know are so important I think apply also to the border region and hopefully this amendment will move us forward in terms of making sure that development initiatives take place and that all parties come together to ensure progress for the people in the region.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Congresswoman Lee. Let me just say that I support your amendment. It has us doing what we can to aid those adversely impacted by the demarcation. I think it rightly aims to take the sting out of the demarcation and I would emphasize again, though, that the lives of those in Badme and other affected areas will be more harmed if demarcation bogs down and these countries return to war.

Any other comments on Ms. Lee's amendment?

Mr. Flake?

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question about the amendment?

Mr. ROYCE. Absolutely.

Mr. FLAKE. This says that the President shall carry out an initiative in conjunction with the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea. There is no authorization here. Is this just with funds available already there?

Ms. LEE. We do not have an appropriation, but we believe that USAID can actually implement this with existing funding. If they do not, we need to talk about that later. This specifically does not address the funding issues, however, we want to direct the development effort in this direction.

Mr. FLAKE. Thank you.

Mr. ROYCE. Any other discussion?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, Mr. Chairman. This Committee, as we know, is the authorizing Committee. We wish we did have the right to appropriate and so I think that the amendment is in the right Committee for authorizing and when we can move to appropriations, we could make a request as has been indicated or use funds, but I think that it makes sense to concentrate on the border since the border is what this whole boundary dispute is about and that is where most of the need will be. And so, I certainly support this amendment and even hope that people on the border can, in addition to having this financial incentive and so forth, even start to have communications people-to-people, things on the border, across border, to build a friendship on the border which then would hopefully preserve peace in the future. So I certainly commend the gentle lady from California for her amendment and urge its support.

Mr. ROYCE. Let me add to that also that USAID is in support of the amendment.

That said, the question occurs on the amendment. All those in favor, say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. ROYCE. All those opposed, nay.

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. The amendment passes.

Are there any further amendments to the bill?

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. The Chair will now entertain a motion that the bill be reported favorably to the Full Committee as amended.

Mr. FLAKE. So moved.

Mr. ROYCE. The question occurs on the motion to report the bill H.R. 2760 favorably as amended. All in favor, say aye.

{Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. ROYCE. All opposed, no.

[No response.]

Mr. ROYCE. The motion is approved and the bill is reported favorably.

Without objection, the bill will be reported favorably to the Full Committee in the form of a single amendment, in the nature of a substitute incorporating the amendments adopted here today and, without objection, the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments necessary.

At this point, we have completed our mark-up and we stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:51 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

